

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE.

THE

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

No. 376.

Official Organ of the Australasian
Socialist Party.

SYDNEY, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1917.

Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney,
for transmission by post as a Newspaper.

Price: One Penny

Keep the Red Flag Flying.

By JEANNIE SCOTT.

(In "Edinburgh Socialist").

Comrades, raise aloft our banner,
Firm to stand 'gainst stress and storm,
Let it wave to voice our war-cry—
Down with wrong whate'er its form!

Comrades, rally round our standard!
Nobler cause than ours is none.
Fight, nor think your labour wasted
In the struggle well begun.

Comrades, keep the Red Flag flying—
Symbol proud of Truth and Right,
Crushing Tyranny, and bringing
To earth's darkest places, Light.

Where Injustice vaunts its power,
Grinding 'neath its iron heel,
Men—poor human beasts of burden,
Women—strangers to a meal.

Children—born to cold and hunger,
Poverty and pain their friends;
Dark their nights and gray their mornings,
Till the grave their sorrows ends.

Plant within their midst our banner,
See them raise their drooping eyes!
Glow afresh within their bosoms,
Hope, that never wholly dies.

Keep the Red Flag flying, Comrades!
Where it floats shall tyrants fall.
'Neath its folds shall wrongs be righted,
Shout afar our battle call!

Comrades, never furl that banner,
Till shall dawn the longed for day,
Of earth's newer, better order,
And all old things pass away.

Do not falter by the wayside,
Though the noontide heat be strong;
Do not sink beneath the burden,
Though the road be rough and long.

By our strength the weak shall gather,
Courage to be doubly strong;
By our ardour cheered, inspired,
Comrades fresh shall swell the throng.

Forward, then, to battle marching,
Armed and ready for the fight,
Sound the trumpet call for Justice—
Right shall triumph over might.

What if in the struggle cruel,
Wounded sorely we should fall,
What if we be doomed already,
We must answer to the call.

Matters little Death and Danger,
With a cause like ours at stake,
Forward, with undaunted courage,
For our WEAKER comrades' sake.

Keep the Red Flag flying, Comrades!
Wide and far its message tell!
O'er ill-gotten, hoarded treasure
We shall ring the parting knell.

Keep the Red Flag flying, Comrades!
Fairer cause than ours is none;
And our children down the ages
Shall complete the work begun.

Honor to the symbol, Comrades!
Honor to the cause we serve!
Honor all whom wealth or glory
Never can entice to swerve!

Keep the Red Flag flying, Comrades!
Where it floats shall tyrants fall,
We are out for Truth and Justice,
Liberty of Soul to all.

Eastward, look! the sky glows redly,
Bringing in the glad, new day,
O'er an earth grown brighter, better,
When the old has passed away.

W. PHENEY.

Will W. Pheny, Torreon and Diaz (Old
Mexico) communicate with Jas. Dick-
Dodd, Daydream Restaurant, Broken Hill.

Socialism.

By T. J. Holmes.

(Reprinted from the Pamphlet issued by the S.L.P. of America).

(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE).

ATTITUDE TOWARD THE STATE.

Our attitude in regard to the State will form as good a door of entry into our subject as any other of several doors we might choose. We can very well commence our outline of what the Socialists want to do by showing what they want to do with the State, for we have very definite intentions in regard thereto.

Answering the accusation of the capitalist apologist, we confess to having no love or reverence at all for the State; that hoary robber and arch protector of oppression, and foster-mother of legalised thievery. How could we reverence it or hope to make anything good of it? The old beldam has mothered and turned loose on the human race a more frightful brood of misshapen evils than hell's kitchen ever saw.

Still, on the other hand, answering the Anarchists, we concede there is one virtue, which has justified and to some extent still justifies the State's otherwise infamous existence: she keeps some semblance of order.

To the capitalist apologist we will say we intend to destroy the State, but to the Anarchist we will say, "not yet"; for even an Anarchist going from this meeting (should there be any here) and getting held up by a footpad on the sidewalk would yell for the protection of his private property, by the State in the form of a policeman, if one happened in be within yelling distance.

We have the phenomenon of 2,000 jobless men in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, on December 31, 1914, standing in line waiting for a newspaper's benefaction* of a cup of coffee, helped by a bakery company's benefaction of a bun about the time in the morning when the wealthy residents of the town were leisurely rising from an undisturbed night's repose, secured to them by the strong protecting arm of the State.

This protecting arm of the State—what does it protect? Why, the people, of course, do you say? No, it does not protect people, or it would protect those people in direst and most bitter need of protection, those destitute and helpless, jobless men. The State does not protect people; it protects property. Suppose a man of wealth, one of the pampered pets of capitalist society, whose path is guarded by watchful detectives and police with the whole power of the State back of them, were by a turn of the wheel of fortune to come to beggary, he would find that the State was indeed no respecter of persons nor people; that so far as the State was concerned he was not essentially different from the beggars who had arrived in the coffee and bun line a few steps before him. And he would find, if he inquired, that most of the other beggars were cases just as special and exceptional as his; that very few of them were ordinary "down and outs" by profession and love of it; and that they as little as he deserved the insults of the police, the crack on the head with the baton, and the order to

"move on," though this would be the nature of the protection that he would now get, along with them.

WHEN STATE WILL BE ABOLISHED.

However, to "abolish" the State at this juncture, were it possible, would not render justice or security from want to the jobless and propertyless, though it would allow them the vengeance of momentary raids and reprisals upon a society which neglected them. In fact, the resultant chaos would make want even more widespread. For attention would be turned from such production and distribution as there had hitherto existed to every man's paying special attention to defending himself in possession of what he had, or trying to secure from others what he had not.

The first essential of the most elementary justice, is order. All talk of abolishing the State before the least and last member of human society is secure in his right to work for a living, if he wants, is absolutely visionary.

We hold that the State cannot be destroyed by frontal attacks, as the old-time hare-brained bomb-throwing Anarchist used to imagine it could; nor as his offspring, the equally cracked-skulled saboteurs, direct-actionists, physical-forcists, or to-day seem to think. Nor is it desirable to try.

We will abolish the State when we have something to put in its place to maintain order and the continued functioning of society. In fact, at that point the State will have become effete, obsolete, and will be about as difficult to get rid of as a child's milktooth after the more permanent tooth is ready formed beneath it to take its place.

Society will shake off the State when it is ready; as the snake is said to crawl out of his old skin, and the butterfly emerge from his chrysalis; when it is no longer of use to him.

It is a cheerful sign that outside of the office-holders themselves the State has very few real friends. It will one day be where the school gang finally put the school bully, when one fellow was standing on the bully's chest, another was punching his head, while the rest were yelling, "Hit him again, he ain't got no friends and he ain't got no ma."

Even the typical capitalist who for ulterior purposes speaks in such awesome and respectful tones of his infamous beldam step-mother—the State—is nevertheless a base ingrate and an unworthy, or shall I say, worthy stepson of hers. He shouts for her protection when he need it, but he never contributes one cent to her support that he can cheat her out of. If left to his free personal volition he would let the old dame starve to death. He always lies to her about his income, possessions and importations, so as to cheat her out of her share of the swag—the taxes.

*The same paper had registered by Jan. 14, 1915, 12,659 persons as being unemployed, 1,933 of whom were women. Vide Leader, Cleveland, Ohio. Later 60,000 were counted.

(To be continued next issue).

THE PATRIOT.

When you hear his voice above the din,
Look out or he will take you in;
He will not bleed himself for country's sake,
But bleed the country, and make no mistake,
He'll shed the last drop of your blood with glee,
He's such a devil of a fellow, and so deuced free

With other people's blood, though not his own;
He'll let you do the dying, and he'll groan.
The same with cash, he'll spend yours like a lord,
But curse you like a trooper, if you touch his board.

SMILER HALES.

Every new subscriber you get for "The International Socialist" is a blow struck at Capitalism.

The Evolution of the Slave

BY E. T. KINGSLEY.

Exactly how slavery originated it is impossible to know. It came into being so long before the age of inscribed records that not even a tradition of its origin exists.

But, while we are in the dark as to how it originated, why it did so we may very easily surmise by merely examining into the motives that would impel one individual to enslave others. When we do this we immediately perceive that the one incentive to enslavement in the first place would be that the slave should provide or aid in providing for the wants of the masters. This is, of course, subject to the condition that the labor of the slave should produce more than sufficient to feed, clothe and shelter the slave himself. For, so long as the labor of any individual did not produce any more than the keep of that individual, there would be nothing left for the master, and there would therefore be no material advantage in enslaving him.

It was also necessary that the master should be in a position to compel the slave to work for him, and to surrender into his hands the products of his toil. Probably, in the more primitive stages enslavement was achieved by mere brute force, and the slaves prevented from escaping by means of armed guards, shackles, etc. Later, as society became more closely knit and slavery had become a regular institution, law, custom, and religion were invoked in aid of the masters. The slave was taught to accept servitude as his lot, and an attempt to escape became not only a crime, punishable in the world, but sin, involving sure and certain retribution in the next. Further, the ever widening monopolization of the earth and its resources by the masters, made ever more difficult the avoidance of slavery by the masses, who were held in subjection by means of the powers of government resting always in the hands of the masters, and by them ruthlessly used to crush any revolt.

The next step in the evolution of the slave was from the state of chattel slavery to that of serfdom, when he, from being the private property of a direct owner, became indirectly, but no less actually, the property of a landowner by being attached to the land as a part and parcel of the domain. Here the condition of his servitude was that he was allotted a parcel of land to cultivate for his own use on condition that he cultivated also an adjoining parcel for the use of his lord. Escape in the majority of cases was out of the question, for there was no whither to escape. This system of serfdom continued and flourished so long as agriculture remained the chief industry, though, towards the last, serious inroads upon its predominance were made by the growing activity of manufacture. It was given its deathblow by the application of steam-power, which opened the way to the factory system. Industry, after industry, such as spinning and weaving, was transferred from the farm to the factory, the farm industry being incapable of surviving the competition of the more economical factory. Despite the hostile legislation of the land owners, who yet held the reins of power, the laborers followed the industry, and finally the rule of the lords was broken and the serfs emancipated from the soil, in order that the overgrowing demand of the factories for labor might be met.

But this emancipation was one of form rather than of fact. The slave was released from his master, and was free—to go and find one. A master he must have or die. Into the hands of that master he must, as of yore, surrender the product of his toil. Escape for him is more impossible than ever. Ownership now, not only of the earth and its resources, but of all the means of production, is monopolized by the master class. For them he must toil.

He is no longer sold bodily as a chattel, or with the land as an attachment to the soil. But he must now himself sell his labor power, his physical energy, for what it will fetch. To the product of his toil he has no more claim than had his forbears. Like them he receives but his keep. Worse than that, he receives it only when he can find a master; they were moderately sure of it for life.

As of old the powers of government rest in the hands of his masters and are, as of old, ruthlessly used against him.

THE
INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AUSTRALASIAN
SOCIALIST PARTY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: Australia, 4/- per year; 1/- per quarter. Postage added to other countries.

ORDERS FOR PAPERS to be sent to the Press Committee, 115 Goulburn Street, Sydney.

MATTER FOR PUBLICATION.

All articles and matter for publication must be addressed to the "Press Committee" and accompanied by the name and address of the writer (not necessarily for publication).

Write on one side of the paper only, and be sure to write in ink.

Rejected manuscript will be returned if stamps are enclosed for that purpose.

WHEN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS DUE.

Every subscriber will be notified by circular when his subscription runs out. The number of the last issue to be posted will be indicated.

The War Winners.

A TALK TO CYNICS.

C.F.C.

For the past few months our ears have been ringing with the cry "Win the War." The official parties in the State and Commonwealth, both Liberal and Labor, have set this ideal before them, though the former are the more loud-mouthed in using the phrase.

It may seem to some that the Liberal or National Party is insincere in its advocacy of the Win-the-War policy since eight months ago the Nationals, individually and collectively, swore that the only way to crush 'Un Militarism (which compels all to serve with the colors) was to institute Australian Conscription (which would compel all to serve under the flag of Freedom).

Cynics have said that by swearing at the recent elections, not to introduce Conscription by legal enactment, these patriots sold Australia for place and pay. To these cynics, we wish to point out that the people, of whom Cook and Hughes are the mouthpieces, are winning all along the line.

Surely the cynics haven't forgotten the fate of the Wealth Tax—the tax to be levied on Paunch for the repatriation of the lads whose deeds Paunch so vigorously applauds. Don't the cynics know that this Wealth Tax has been dropped by the Government whose supporters are winning the war. Don't they know that the War Profits Tax is a thing that in the circles of Fat arouses derisive laughter? Don't they know that Cook—the representative of the War Winners—spends his time upbraiding the working class who, in sections, sometimes ask for shorter hours or an extra sixpence per day? Don't the cynics know that the War Loans are issued on the terms dictated by another section of the War Winners, the Plute Financiers? Don't they also know that the War Winner Government has itself instituted the Australian Metal Trust, which serves the double purpose of "cutting out the cancer of German trade," and enriching the Australian metal magnates? Can it still be said that the Bunch behind Cook and Hughes are not winning the war!

Don't the scoffers know that English working class homelife is to-day a memory? Don't they know that the rationed women of England are patriotically—and for economic reasons—working their fingers to the bone in the munition factories at 2½d. and 3d. per hour while the War Winners are gallantly fighting the Wealth Tax, as did their Australian brothers.

Bonar Law, of the English Cabinet, speaking of the shipowner section of this Win the War crowd, said last Wednesday that "the moanings of the shipowners had arisen simply because the Government, in the interests of the country, had decided to deal with the shipping trade in a particular way." Continuing, he said that "he had invested £8100 in 15 shipping companies which were run-

On Sunday, June 24th, a debate on the merits of Political Action was held at the I.W.W. Hall, Melbourne, between a member of the A.S.P., affirming, and a member of the I.W.W., negating.

The opposition to Political Action was based upon Parliamentary activity as we have it in Australia, viz., that which takes place between opponents who have a common ground to stand upon—the common ground of the capitalist system of society. Such activity is marked by compromise and palliative reforms such as old age pensions, baby bonuses, etc., that is, attempts to make the position of wage slavery tolerable.

Comrade Mark Finlay, of the A.S.P., drew a distinction between such Parliamentary activity and Revolutionary Political Action, which he said was not for the purpose of getting reforms, but was in operation for the express purpose of revolutionary society and abolishing of wage slavery. He dealt with Revolutionary Political Action in its aspect of Parliamentary activity.

But Revolutionary Political Action means more than this. It would be impossible to have Parliamentary activity without political action, but we can have political action without Parliamentaryism.

Admitting that one of the consequences of Political Action leads to Parliamentary activity; that is, the nomination of candidates, and the putting up of a party ticket—the appeal on the hustings, etc., etc.; admitting all that to be the consequences of political action, it is not for the purpose of sending candidates to Parliament that a Revolutionary Political Party puts its men in the field, though it is possible, but hardly probable that some may be so elected.

The vital function of Revolutionary Political Action is to recruit the Industrial Organisations of Labor.

Comrade Finlay, who put up the case in favor of Political Action, did not stress this vital function as much as he should have done. He laid the emphasis on making Socialism the test question at an election, so that it would be on the principles of Socialism that the electors would vote, and not on the personality of the politician. If a Socialist candidate were returned on the principles of Socialism it would mean that a Socialist was representing a Socialist constituency. He stressed the point that with such a constituency none but a Socialist could represent it, and hence a candidate would remain "straight" once elected, or be deposed in favor of another Socialist. By electing such Socialists the political government could be captured, together with the control of the coercive forces of the State, civil and military. In such a manner would the way be paved for the peaceful ushering in of the Socialist Republic.

Comrade Finlay, it is well known, is a winning tramp steamers. At 5 per cent. his return would be £405, but he had received £3625 as dividends in 1915, and £3847 in 1916 after paying excess profits tax (which at that time was 60 per cent. on excess profits). Continuing, Bonar Law said that "he had £200 invested in a ship sunk by submarines, yet out of this loss he had received no less than one thousand pounds."

Remember that, the War Winning Australian shipowners are largely included in these remarks because the shipping of the Empire is controlled by the recent amalgamation of the P. and O. and Cunard lines.

Dare the cynics say that the Win the War Bunch are not winning!

One instance more and let us hope the voice of the cynic will be for ever stilled.

Last Wednesday the "Glorious Fourth" was celebrated in Sydney by the usual guzzle (Oh! Economy!) All the leading local Win the Warites were present, and Mr. J. Brittain, the Consul-

Political Action.

A Debate and a Criticism.

By J.A.D.

strong advocate for Industrial Unionism. In fact, as he stated, 90 per cent. of his propaganda has been advocating Industrial Unionism; yet to the writer's thinking, Com. Finlay failed to put up the broad conception of Revolutionary Political Action, rather he emphasised the Parliamentary activity which is only a consequence of such political action.

P. Laidler pierced the weak point in the case for the attempt to capture control of the coercive forces of Government through the Parliamentary machine, by quoting from Daniel de Leon, in "As to Politics": but then, strange to say, although he spoke of de Leon as being the foremost of all Revolutionary Political Actionists, he tried to make it appear that de Leon had stated that Political Action was not necessary. He quoted Daniel de Leon, but not fully and in that respect not fairly, considering that "As to Politics" is an absolute denial of the non-political actionists claim that the workers can emancipate themselves from industrial slavery without the aid of political action.

P. Laidler stressed the point that, some capitalist outrage on the economic field would precipitate war, before the Socialists could capture the political machine or control the coercive forces of the State.

De Leon states: "In that case the issue will depend upon the degree of integrally industrial organisation that the proletariat army may find itself in."

"If they should find themselves in so weak a degree of integrally industrial organisation as they now are in, or in a stronger one, yet not possessed of the minimum of strength needed for resistance, cohesion and attraction, then the armed force of the capitalist class will mop the earth with them." (The Industrial Socialist movement will be forced underground.) "The handful of revolutionists will be forced into surreptitious propaganda, and the Revolution will have to raise itself above ground by its own boot straps."

"If, however, the proletariat should, at such a time, find themselves organised to such a degree of integral industrialism (and the more strongly the better) that sufficient resistance could be offered to the capitalist, and sufficient attraction could be exercised upon the rest and not yet organised workers—then the proletariat would mop the earth with the capitalist class. It would be able to do so because its industrial form of organisation would not only furnish it the required physical force, but would also enable it forthwith to conduct production. But—

"But that possibility, or eventuality, is out of all question if the industrial organisation were to start upon the theory that there is actual war now. If it did, it would be throttled in short order. On-

General for the United States, was in fine voice. Amid a storm of applause he declared:—

When it is necessary to let the eagle scream we should see to it that his claws are sharp. . . The German Government has got war with the United States, and it will be a hundred per cent. war on our part."

His words were near the mark, for while THEIR representative was speaking, the New York to Sydney shipowners made their fifth attack on the freight rate since April. With the report of the Consul's speech in next day's paper was heralded the news that the £3 per ton April rate, had been hoisted on the "Glorious Fourth" to £15/12/6 per ton—an increase in three months of four hundred and twenty per cent.

Surely it cannot be denied that to THEM alone belongs the proud title "Winners of the War," for without going into the question of who are on the LOSERS, we know of none to challenge their claim. In all sincerity we believe they CAN'T lose.

ly by recognising the civilised method of peaceful trial of strength, implied in Political Action, will the proletariat be able to recruit the physical force (industrially organised workers) with the aid of which, under the first supposition, it will be in a position to enforce its political triumph; or with the aid of which it may be able, under the second supposition, to meet successfully capitalist brutality.

"Thus in other case, political action is as necessary as industrial organisation is indispensable."—p. 57.

In fact, P. Laidler put up no case against Political Action.

Another fellow worker, Lawrence, in his opposition to political action, was much nearer the mark when he confined it as speaking off the soap box and at street corners, etc., etc. He wished the I.W.W. to discard the whole of it. He stated, action on the job alone is necessary, and emphasised the point that where the Socialists in Germany had failed to stop the war through their political organisations, "had there been six men using direct action in the shape of putting bars of soap into the boilers, they would have stopped the war"!!?

If bars of soap are so potent a factor in determining results, can this fellow worker explain how they failed to bring about the desired result when used in the Victorian railway strike of 1901?

The question was raised more than once during the discussion as to the value attached to Political Action, seeing that the franchise is a present or concession "given" to the workers by the capitalists. (Supposedly given. Rather was it not wrung from them. Read any of the history of the suffrage.)

"If the ballot, an acquisition of civilisation for peaceful trial of strength, is a concession from the capitalist class, then all other conquests of civilisation are concessions, the right to organise economically, included. If it is "funny" to utilise the concession of political action; it must be side-splitting for any inflexible non-acceptor of concessions to start unions. Consequently, if "funny" is the claim that the capitalist class should "allow a political party such as the A.S.P.," but will not tolerate an organisation that repudiates the civilised method of trial of strength, if that claim is "funny," then roars-provoking must be the hint that the S.L.P. and all Socialist political bodies indiscriminately are in the pay of the capitalist class.

"The organising for the ordinary strike is no social act; the organising for the general uprising of the working class is an act of high social significance. The latter is a political act in that its purpose is the remodelling of society. Consequently, though "physical force," after a fashion, rather than the "ballot," is the means for the trial of strength in ordinary strikes, civilisation does not condemn the union that organises for such "physical" demonstration. In the instance of the so-called "general strike" (a most infelicitous and contradictory term in the mouths of those who mean the dispossession of the capitalist class) the union that organises for that to the tune of "down with political action!" would to-day tactlessly and uselessly bring down upon itself the condemnation of civilisation."—p. 64 "As to Politics."

The opposition to Political Action is an error born of the confusion of "political agitation" with the "ballot."

"The value of the "ballot" as a constructive force is zero; the value of "political agitation" is immeasurable. "Not everything that capitalism has brought about is to be rejected. Such a vandal view would have to smash the giant machine of modern production as well. Among the valuable things that capitalism has introduced is the idea of peaceful methods for settling disputes. In feudal days, when lords fell out, production stopped, war had the floor. The courts of law have become the main fields of capitalist, at least internal capitalist

battle, and production continues uninterfered with. It matters not how corrupt the courts have become, or one-sided against the working class. The jewel of civilised or peaceful methods for settling disputes is there, however, encrusted with slime. Capitalism, being a step forward as all Socialists recognise, cannot help but be a handmaid, however, clumsy, to civilised methods. Of a piece with the court method for the peaceful settlement of disputes, is the political method. The organisation that rejects this method and organises for force only, reads itself out of the pale of civilisation, with the practical result that, instead of seizing a weapon furnished by capitalism, it gives capitalism a weapon against itself. The "filling of the bucket" (the organising of industrialism) must be done by the million masses. The agitation for force only elips the wings of the agitation for the "filling of the bucket." The inevitable result is that the agitation has to degenerate into "conspiracy"; conspiracy can be conducted in circumscribed localities only; such localities exclude the masses—and the wheels of time are turned back. **The bringing together of the physical force organisation becomes impossible.**

Political agitation equips the revolution with a weapon that is indispensable. Political agitation enables the revolution to be preached in the open, and thereby enables the revolution to be brought before the million masses—without which there can be no "bucket" fashioned to do the "filling." In short, political agitation, coupled with the industrial organisation able to "take and hold," or "back up" the political movement or "fill the bucket," places the revolution abreast of civilised and intelligent methods—civilised, because they offer a chance to a peaceful solution; intelligent, because they are not planted upon the visionary plane of imagining that right can ever prevail without the right to enforce it. Of course, "political agitation" implies the setting up of a political ticket, and that, in turn, implies the "ballot." Indeed, the "ballot" may be lost; let it; the fruits, however, of the "political agitation" are imperishable. **Under the shield of that agitation the "bucket" is shaped.**

To Father Time the final issue may be safely left. No doubt there are many thorns to the rose of the political movement. No rose is without them. Irrelevant is the enumeration of these thorns. What the adversaries of political action in the I.W.W. should do in the endeavour to convert their fellow workers of the opposite view is not to indulge in the superfluous repetition regarding the folly of the political movement when the "bucket" is in shape, but how the "bucket" can be put in shape without the aid of the agitation and education which the political movement places in the hands of the revolution.—p.p. 17.

P. Laidler said that Com. Finlay, although a member of the W.I.U., was in accord with I.W.W. principles, excepting that of the need for Political Action. Another fellow worker asked did that include Sabotage. P. Laidler replied that Sabotage was not a principle of the I.W.W., and that he and many others of its members were opposed to Sabotage. We would ask those members, seeing that Sabotage is repudiated by them. Where are they? Can a house divided against itself stand?

REMARKABLE REMARKS.

By J.A.D.

Over the door of every workshop should be placed the motto: "If thou wilt not work, thou shalt not eat."—Mr. W. W. Forwood, ex-President Associated Chamber of Manufacturers.

What is wrong with putting the same motto over the doors of the coupon clipping shareholders?

"The temper of labor in Australia was that the men were out for all they could get, and no arbitration system would avoid industrial disputes. The only system that will give us relief is—I was going to say getting back to nature."—Mr. W. Brooks, M.L.C. Why not try Industrial Socialism—no one wants to go back to primitive savagery.

"Employers," continued Mr. Brooks, "have got to force the selves into the position in which they will have the right and the opportunity to refuse conditions which they consider to be unfair."

Workers, it is up to you to put yourselves into the position that you will have the right to back up the right and the opportunity to enforce conditions which

During the last century, Science has developed and extended its domain of practical application, far beyond the wildest dreams that ever emanated from the overwrought imagination of a medieval necromancer. The great primal forces of nature have been subjected to the will of man. The fecundity of the earth, and the productivity of human labour power have been increased a thousand fold.

Despite all the great advantages given to mankind by scientific investigation, poverty and disease coupled with physical and mental degeneration is the unhappy lot enjoyed by the majority of the workers in the Capitalistically developed countries.

The application of science to industry which, under a rational system of society would prove a "boon and a blessing to man), has, under the present system of capitalistic exploitation, proved a veritable "Frankenstein," an eternal nightmare that haunts the worker with the grim spectre of unemployment from years end to years end.

The discovery and application of steam-power with the consequent concentration and development of the machine in place of the skilled craftsmen, marked the birth of extensive capitalistic production, and the inception of what is historically known as the Industrial Revolution. The introduction of the factory system in England forms one of the foulest portions of civil history.

The misery of the inhabitants of the newly sprung-up factory towns became so intense that they banded themselves together with the object of smashing the machines. The replacement by the machine of their skilled hand labor was the cause of their inhuman conditions, and they vainly hoped that the wholesale destruction of the machines would be the means of their emancipation from the mire of starvation and destitution that overwhelmed them.

When we gaze down the dim vista of forgotten ages and mark the ever onward march of man; from the time our primeval ancestors roamed the forest, in the full glory of their pristine jungle savagery to the present day we are confronted with this irrefutable fact. **In the evolution of human society, each stage of progress contains within its self the germ of its own destruction, which, in turn is the pregnant seed from which the succeeding stage of advancement is born. Thus we see that the introduction of the machine made the capitalist system possible, so also the extreme development of the machine with the corresponding economic conditions: that such a development must inevitably usher in the Socialist Industrial Republic.** If human society is to survive, the workers will be forced to take over the means of production, and produce the commodities essential for the maintenance of a happy existence for the benefit of the human race, and not for the minute minority, who, under the present system, enjoy the fruits of a great civilisation at the cost of the untold misery of millions of human beings.

The present system of competitive production for profit, must be an age of great mechanical inventions, for the elimination of all unnecessary labour; and the greatest possible development of means by which the productiveness of labor power will be increased. This is but a phase of the biological law of the "survival of the fittest" applied to industry. Any invention that will lessen the cost of

you think fair—that is the full product of your labor. Such a position means an International Industrial Union such as the W.I.U.

The Arbitration Court is a farce.—Mr. J. W. McGregor (S.A.)

He emphasised the necessity for care in attempting any alteration of the industrial machinery. The time was approaching, however, when closure must come if no solution was arrived at. "It is a pitiable thing to think we have got to starve the men to make them see sense."—W. J.

Science.

Its Application to Industry.

By W.T.

production is eagerly seized by one huge industrial combine and used as a weapon wherewith to squash out a less fortunate competitor. The days of petty competition is over; and a world wide combining of industry is taking its place. Thus the capitalist is blindly and unconsciously following the dictates of the law of social evolution; which insists that only those who are able to adapt themselves to the environment of any given period shall survive in the "struggle for existence."

The manifold application of electricity to industry, is one of the greatest labor saving inventions of the age. Wireless telegraphy, the electric furnace, electric motive power and lighting, and countless other uses to which it has been applied. In the near future the hoary question of "Who will do the dirty work under Socialism" will be practically answered by the machine.

In the field of physics and mechanics science has caused a minor revolution. The mechanical stoker, earth excavator, improved methods of mining and smelting metals, oil fuel combustion and innumerable other inventions have caused the unemployed market to be filled to overflowing. Not only has the machine displaced male labour, but it has simplified the various operations needed for the manufacture of most commodities that female and child labour is quickly replacing the men in a considerable number of cases. This form of cheap labour is a question that will cause much trouble after the war; the capitalist, under the guise of patriotism, has seized the opportunity of introducing female labour in every industry, and the possibility of these employers discharging the women in place of more highly paid men is a very remote one.

Another momentous question that has arisen as a result of the economic conditions prevailing is that of "the dilution of labour." The machine has, above all things, completely overthrown the status of the craftsman. This is proved beyond doubt by the employer crying for "dilution" of labour and the acceptance of the suggestion by the craft unions. In highly organised industrial concerns, of which the Ford Motor Co. of America is a typical example, the craftsman is unknown, the individual workers have a small part of the machine to attend to, and through years of practice at one particular task, the highest degree of efficiency is reached, which enables the workers to turn out cars at an enormous rate. This invariable rule applies to almost all trades. The machine divides the one time skilled labour into a number of purely unskilled mechanical operations.

The effect of the machine in the future has been ably summed up by Fisher, who states: "Every invention that is made in the future instead of lightening the burdens of the workers, will increase their misery. Inventions make less work necessary and increase the amount of food and clothing that can be produced. Why does this make those who do the work more wretched?"

Because once more the time has come when the social system is no longer adapted to the modes of production. The present system, like tribal communism, chattel slavery, and serfdom, must give way to a newer and better system adapted to the new conditions of life. **This will be a system under which those who do the work will be benefited by the introduction of labour saving machinery.**

Griffiths (Victoria.)

"What is needed. . . can only come when something is done to break down the social barriers which separate employers and employees as much as if they belonged to two different nations."—"The Australian Manufacturer."

"It did not occur to the pessimists at the Australian Chamber of Manufacturers' Conference that they were guilty of displaying a dangerous lack of patriotism. But they were. For if the working class

The Soul of a Financier

By WOODICUS.

Angel Gabriel had returned to heaven from a visit to the earth and patted out from underneath a feather in his wing an object so minute as to be scarcely visible. He held it on the palm of his hand for Saint Peter to gaze upon. "What have you there," said Peter.

"The soul of a financier, or rather what is left of a soul. On my last visit to earth, I found it being blown and battered about by the winds; it has lost its way on the road up from the earth. The humans have just buried the body once occupied by this soul. The burial service has been one of exceptional grandeur, and the mourners are still bemoaning as only humans can and do bemoan the loss of a piece of corpulent rotten flesh.

"The capitalist press have commenced to eulogise this dead financier, and are magnifying his good deeds, and of course, systematically hiding his bad deeds; several biographers have started to compete, one against the other to see who can most successfully misrepresent this financier by painting him in the bright color of a noble character; a deceptive portrayal that will be accepted as a valid picture by the people of coming ages.

"School historians and those warpers of children's minds known as teachers, are instilling into infantile brains, What an emblem of virtue, piety, humility and charity was this man. Truly, a noble character for children to copy."

"Bring me a microscope, Gabriel, which will enable me to examine this soul; as it is one of the smallest I have observed. What is its record?" asked Peter of the Recording Angel.

"Well sir, I can find but few good deeds, but the number of bad ones fill many pages. Cornering food supplies, and so causing much starvation and misery seemed to be one of his hobbies. Using police and military to prevent people gaining their rights; bribing magistrates, judges and politicians. He has been the cause of several minor wars, and was one of the chief engineers of the great European war that nearly decimated the white race of humans!"

Peter turned the lens of the microscope upon the soul which seemed to be lifeless; even when he probed and picked it with a pin it displayed but little animation. He scratched his head, frowned and said, "Well, Gabriel; it is a puzzle what best to do with this thing; we can find no permanent place for it in Paradise, and to send it down to hell would be an insult, although its record is black enough, it is too small to burn. The only way to solve the difficulty will be to try and rebuild it a little, and then send it back to earth. You had better try grafting

Continued on page 4.

of Australia, who are by far the main body of our population, are the unreasonable and wicked people they were represented to be, then Australia is a country of which any decent man ought to be ashamed."—"Australian Manufacturer."

Mr. J. Martyn (Victoria) moved:—"That in order to successfully combat the tyrannical actions of militant unionism in continually disturbing the peaceful conduct of industry, it is incumbent upon manufacturers that there should be closer industrial relationship between them throughout the various States, and the executive council be, therefore, directed to seriously consider the formation of a policy to bring this about, and thus place employers in the position of more efficiently dealing with the question of strikes by combination of interests."

The motion was supported by New South Wales and West Australia, and carried.—Report of Associated Chambers of Manufacturers of Australia Conference.

Opporehunity knocks at every man's dure waist. On some men's dures it hammers till it breaks down th' dure an' thim it goes in an' wakes him up if he's asleep, an' afterward it wurks f'r him as a night watchman. On other men's dures it knocks and runs away, an' on th' dures iv some men it knocks an' whin they come out it hits thim over th' head with an ax. But everyone has an opporehunity.—Mr. Dooley.

"No country was safe unless it manufactured its own necessities, and though he was a freetrader by principle, he was an uncompromising protectionist by necessity."—W. Brooks, M.L.C. Is a man a protectionist or a freetrader by the force of his intellectual reasoning, or is it material interests that dominate?

THE SOUL OF A FINANCIER.

Continued from page 3.

a piece of exceptionally strong soul on to it."

"Take a piece of an anarchist; anyone of them will be only too willing to sacrifice a piece of himself; graft a piece from the anarchist who arrived the other day, after being imprisoned in Siberia for 30 years on account of his advocacy of a political revolution in Russia. These anarchists have too much soul."

After many days of incubation the grafting process seemed to take effect, and the financier's soul showed signs of life; it gradually grew more active and self-assertive, and eventually became completely rejuvenated.

At last a day arrived when it was sent back to earth. It was so small and puny that a flea was the only body into which it would fit.

Now, this young flea felt itself to be the mightiest thing in the universe; in fact, the universe was designed and constructed with the sole aim of giving pleasure to this small flea. Then, why should it work for a living? Why not live upon somebody else like a financier?

With such ideas foremost in its mind, as it sported in the sand on a warm summer's day, it espied in a nearby shady corner the most mangy cur of the village; an outcast alike from man and dog; wall-eyed and half-starved; a tin attached by the urchins to the tail; this scum of the canine sphere lay in the sun, its sorrow temporarily soothed by slumber. The flea, delighted, ran up the dog's hind-leg, and chose the soft flank as its future residence. Chuckling at its own shrewdness, it sank its incisors into the dog's flesh to sample the juice. A sudden yelp, a whine, two cyclone scratches, with a paw, a snap of the teeth, and the life of that flea came to an abrupt termination.

Motto: Workers, follow the dog's example, and rid yourselves of parasites.

FREEDOM'S SUN.

Air—"Love's Young Dream."

Yes, Freedom's song, by workers sung,
Rings loud and clear,
O'er every land, in every tongue,
Afar, anear;
Time passeth by,
Old systems die—
Oppression's course out run,
But Earth, rejoiced, salutes the light,
Of Freedom's sun;
O, rejoicing Earth salutes the light
Of Freedom's sun.

Yes, all men then their lives may live
From grim want free,
And all the joys that life can give,
Their lot shall be;
And care shall fly,
And sea and sky
Acclaim the work well done,
When Earth, rejoiced, salutes the light
Of Freedom's sun;
O, rejoicing Earth salutes the light
Of Freedom's sun.

No longer now revolt need hide
In holes and caves,
While they who brave Oppression's pride
But find their graves.
No tyrant's ban
Can now make man
The truths of knowledge shun;
All Earth, rejoiced, salutes the light
Of Freedom's sun;
O, rejoicing Earth salutes the light
Of Freedom's sun.

Our fathers saw the master's sword
His plunder glean,
But specious fraud and lying word
His thefts now screen;
Yet fraud shall fall
And truth prevail,
And justice shall be done,
When Earth, rejoiced, salutes the light
Of Freedom's sun;
O, rejoicing Earth salutes the light
Of Freedom's sun.

—JAMES CONNOLLY.

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST.

An effort is being made to increase the circulation of the "I.S.", and judging by the way subs. are coming in, it will not be long before the circulation will be such that will enable us to increase the size of the sheet. Comrade Lamb seems to be determined to enroll every working stiff at Broken Hill as a subscriber. Comrade Wynter has started another attack at Coffs Harbor, and Comrade O'Connor is making a stir in Queensland. What with these comrades, and many more like them, doing their best to push the paper, also the branches doing likewise, it should not be long before the circulation increases to such an extent that it will be necessary to secure a new plant.

Let every reader secure another subscriber, and they will be assisting us to attain our required goal; for it is action that counts—not resolutions or hot air.

The Australian Socialist Party.



NEWS AND NOTES.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE.

Jones Backs Down.

Some time ago a mud-slinging epistle was received from L. Jones, late gen. sec. of this party, and at present gen. sec. of a freak outfit calling itself the Social Democratic League of N.S.W. The aforesaid letter concluded by challenging the party to debate, the question "Can Socialists consistently support P.L.L. anti-conscription candidates." This challenge was accepted with avidity and L. Jones notified to that effect. He then replied to the effect that he would only take on the debate if the letter was published in the "I.S." The press committee had previously refused to publish several letters containing personal attacks on Jones, and they also decided to refuse publication of the one sent in by Jones.

The saintly Luke had, we assume, by this time contracted "cold feet," for, despite several letters on the subject, we were unable to induce him to back up his challenge. Possibly he realised the absurdity of the suggestion contained in his challenge, viz., That any of the P.L.L. candidates could be anti-conscriptionists, seeing that they all support a platform which stands for boy conscription. In any case, his "get out" is a very poor one, seeing that he makes the non-publication of a letter, full of personalities, the bar to a discussion of Principles.

However, "principles" never were a strong point with Jones, and we take his refusal to debate as an admission that his attitude in breaking away from the Socialist movement to support the pseudo Labor Party, will not stand the test of public discussion.

UNITY.

The Conferences held with the L.L.P. in an endeavour to bring about Unity, have resulted in a deadlock.

The A.L.P. delegates accepted without discussion the name Socialist Labor Party in the event of unity being brought about. They then asked the L.L.P. delegates to accept the International Socialist as the name of the united party's paper. This the S.L.P. objected to, and proposed the name Revolutionary Socialist. The A.S.P. Executive decided to stand by its original position—That we accept the name S.L.P. provided the name of the paper be the I.S. As an alternative we suggest that the name of the paper be decided by a vote of the membership after unity has been accomplished. In reply to this the following letter was received from the S.L.P.:

S.L.P., May 29, 1917.

Mr. A. S. Reardon,
Gen. Sec. A.S.P.,

Dear Comrade,
Yours of the 18th inst., forwarding decision of your executive on the unity question—That the name of the paper be the International Socialist, and in the event of unity being brought about the matter be submitted to the whole of the membership—was considered by the General Executive of the above Party, when the following resolution was adopted, and which I was instructed to forward to you—"That this Executive disagrees with the proposal of the A.S.P., and proposes that in the event of unity, both the names of the 'International Socialist' and 'The People' be dropped, and a new name submitted for the official organ of the party."

Yours fraternally,
J. O. MORONEY, Gen. Sec.

This was replied to as follows:—

A.S.P. Central Executive,
11/6/17.

Mr. J. O. Moroney,
Gen. Sec., S.L.P.,

Dear Comrade,
Your letter of the 29/5/17 was considered at the last meeting of the above, and the following motion was carried—"That the secretary be instructed to inform the

SOCIALIST HALL

369 Pitt Street.

EVERY FRIDAY EVENING, DANCE.

LECTURE EVERY SUNDAY EVENING

SUNDAY, JULY 15, A. S. REARDON.
"British Liberty."

S.L.P. that as they have failed to show a spirit of unity it is futile to proceed with negotiations.

Yours fraternally,

A. S. REARDON.

In reply the following letter was received. The challenge therein contained had been accepted, and the S.L.P. have been asked to accept Monday, the 16th inst., at the Sydney Branch Hall, 369 Pitt Street, as the time and place for the debate.

All comrades are urged to be present.

Mr. A. S. Reardon,
General Secretary A.S.P.,

Dear Comrade,

Your letter of the 11th inst., conveying the resolution of your Executive on the unity question was considered by my Executive at its last meeting, when I was instructed to reply as follows: "We regret that the A.S.P. Executive treated our proposal re the name of the official organ of the proposed united party so unjustly."

The statement contained in your communication that the "S.L.P. has failed to show a spirit of unity" is false. Therefore, we challenge your Executive to appoint a representative to meet a representative of the S.L.P. before a combined meeting of the members and supporters of both parties, to prove your statement that the S.L.P. has "failed to show a spirit of unity."

In the event of your Executive accepting the above challenge we suggest "that the representative of each party be allowed 30 minutes in opening and fifteen minutes to reply. The balance of the time available to be allowed members of the audience to ask the representatives questions."

Yours fraternally,

JAS. O. MORONEY, Gen. Sec.
June 25, 1917.

Free Speech.

The police having prevented the continuance of open-air meetings in Park street, the Chief Secretary was communicated with, and the following reply has been received:—

Chief Secretary's Office,
Sydney, June 28, 1917.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 25th inst., in regard to the action of the police in preventing an open air meeting being held in Park street on Saturday night last, and enquiring whether this prohibition applies generally to street meetings, I am directed by the Chief Secretary to inform you that fundamentally the position is that street meetings are a contravention of the traffic law. The action referred to in your letter has doubtless been taken as the result of a direction issued to the Inspector-General of Police many months ago that where it is shown that the public footways are blocked and citizens subjected to inconvenience through street meetings, the traffic regulations should, in the public interest, be enforced.

I am to add that the meeting in Park street was made the subject of complaint from a number of business people in the locality.

Your obedient servant,

P. B. HARKNESS,
Under-Secretary.

We are awaiting further developments before taking action.

Applications for membership at large continue to roll in from all parts of the Commonwealth. Amongst other places may be mentioned Queensland, the Victorian Mallee, South and West Australia, and the N.S.W. backblocks; whilst we are expecting renewed activity in Port Darwin, as Com. Welsh, late sec. of Brisbane Branch, has gone there to toil. Which all goes to show that the Party is as well known and supported in the outlying districts as it is in the cities, and this augurs well for the future.

A. S. REARDON, Gen. Sec.

TO UNATTACHED SUPPORTERS.

Whoever you are, if you believe in Scientific Socialism, you must recognise the need for organisation. Why not set a good example to the workers whom you come in contact with, and whom we know you try to educate, by joining up with the A.S.P.

If there is no BRANCH in your locality, you can become a MEMBER AT LARGE, and thus become a REAL LIVE WIRE.

For further information, drop a line to the General Secretary, A.S.P., 115 Goulburn Street, Sydney.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

The lecture on Sunday night in the Hall was delivered by Com. P. Drew his subject being "The Reformation." Our comrade gave us an interesting account of events leading to the Reformation and various happenings in working-class history. The usual questions and discussion followed.

Street meetings have had to be practically curtailed to the new restrictions, although we hope it is only for the time being. However, the paper sales are in no way diminished; in fact they are slightly increased. Certain of our comrades are working hard, selling papers at every available place, especially making use of that happy hunting ground, the Domain. It is marvellous what can be done with a little effort. The Newtown members are "bogging in"—that is their own expression, not mine—with their usual force, and has set a good example to all of us.

The debating class was held on Monday evening last, the subject being, "Will a Six-Hour-Day Benefit the Working Class?" The debate was very amicable, everyone having much the same opinion on the subject; i.e., that we are prepared to take anything the capitalist chooses to give us, but that the only method of really benefiting our class is to go straight ahead for the overthrow of the master-class. Several speakers also pointed out that a six hours' day would in all probability, increase, instead of decreasing unemployment, and would most certainly call into existence a vast army of idlers.

The dances are still being held on Friday evenings, and everyone is cordially invited to attend.

M. REARDON, Min. Sec.

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIALIST PARTY LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

Ancient Lowly—C. Osborne Ward; 2 vols. cloth, 16/-; posted 16/6.
Ancient Society—Lewis H. Morgan; cloth 6/-; posted, 6/3.
Britain for the British—R. Blatchford paper cover, 6d.; posted, 7d.
Capital—Karl Marx; 3 vols., 8/- each, posted, 8/6.
Charles Darwin and Karl Marx—E. Aveling; paper, 3d.; posted, 4d.
Economic Discontent—Father T. J. Hagerty; paper, 2d.; posted, 3d.
Economics of Socialism—H. M. Hyndman; cloth, 3/6; posted, 3/9.
Human Slaughter House—W. Lamazus; paper, 1/6; posted, 1/8.
Introduction to Socialism—N. A. Richardson; paper, 3d.; posted, 4d.
Merrie England—R. Blatchford; paper, 6d.; posted, 7d.
Mutual Aid—P. Kropotkin; paper, 1/6; posted, 1/8.
New Socialism, The—R. R. La-Montagne; paper, 6d.; posted, 7d.
Put up the Sword—Adela Pankhurst; paper, 2/6; posted, 2/9.
Positive School of Criminology—Enrico Ferri; cloth, 2/-; posted, 2/2.
Principles of Scientific Socialism—Rev. Vaie; paper, 1/-; posted, 1/1.

IMPORTANT.

When ordering literature it is well to add the cost of registration (3d.). This is necessary to guarantee delivery.

Get Subs. for the "I. S."

Printed and Published by William Joseph Thomas, at 115 Goulburn Street, Sydney, for the Australian Socialist Party.